Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1808. [No. 2358.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.

Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.

Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.

ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mothe and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs OPIE—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards,* 50 *cents.*

October 11

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—
A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to
John G. Ladd.

November 2.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts,*
R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Stockings, Velvets, Corduroys, Fancy Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.
P. G. Marsteller.

November 14.

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED a vessel of one thousand barrels, to take freight to Salem; and one of seven hundred barrels for Boston.
Lawrason & Fowle.

November 7.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very large.
Womens and Misses Morocco and Leather do.
Boys coarse and fine do.
Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all sizes.
A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.
Table FISH.
New England CIDER in barrels.
2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTATOES in bls
And other articles as usual.
Thomas Patton.

November 15 7t

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 5/4
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.
James Patton.

October 19. d

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

TO RENT,
A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store,* situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay
ALSO,
THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied Mrs. WILSON
Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 *dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings,* done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER,* who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 15.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE CHAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN,* in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby.* He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union:* and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. dtf

FOR SALE,
A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green,* who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.
Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t*

TO LET,
A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. A. LYDO, immediate possession will be given.
P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22. d

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby requested to take notice, that I do hereby revoke, make void, and disannul, the Power of Attorney made to my son *Thomas Pollard,* jun. bearing date November, 1804, who was then a resident of Fairfax county and state of Virginia; and that all persons whatsoever are forbid from transacting any matter or thing respecting or concerning me by virtue of his power of attorney by me heretofore given.
Thomas Pollard.

Shelly County, State of Kentucky, Oct. 15. 3t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing the Land Thomas West offers for sale, as his revocation of my powers, made without consulting me, comes rather too late. I make this known, as his *ingratitude* may not be confined to me alone. My powers were unlimited, and intended to secure to Dr. Semmes and myself money due us; and in addition to which I have since made advances for his comfort, and incurred other expences attendant on the power.
James S. Scott.

November 17 3t

NEW BEER.

THE subscriber has received a supply of BEER (from Craskey's Brewery, Philadelphia) of very fine quality.
John Macleod.

Nov. 14. eo3t

N. B. On hand, a few half barrels and kegs of BARLEY.

LIBBY & CARNE
HAVE just received about 30 firkins and tubs of very excellent BUTTER, a few bushels of new Timothy and Clover Seed, Brass Andirons, Stoves of different kinds for burning coal, Box, Tin-plate and Franklin do. About 20 kegs of glazed FF and F Gunpowder.—They expect, every hour, the arrival of their FALL GOODS, which, with those on hand, will make their assortment very complete.—They have on hand as usual, Bar-Iron, Hoop-Iron, Plough-Plates, Castings, Cut-Nails, Blistered and German Steel, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

November 15. eo3t

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. SNOWDEN,

AS the *Weevil* das done much damage to the wheat of late, perhaps the following may be useful to some of your country readers.

"The Society of Meaux, in France, has "invited all those who may think proper "to make use of the following very simple "method of preserving grain from Weevils and other insects, to communicate "the result of those trials.

"Soak cloths made of flax, in water, "wring them, and cover your heaps of "grain with them: In two hours time you "will find all the Weevils upon the cloth, "which must be carefully gathered up that "none of the insects may escape, and then "immersed in water to destroy them.

"A plant of henbane placed in the middle of a heap of corn, drives them away: "in this case it is necessary to watch and "crush them as fast as they come out.

Duhamel says "experience proves pretty "clearly that the Weevil cannot breed in "corn which is kept properly cool, and if "any sure way to destroy this insect be "ever discovered, it will be most likely to "succeed by means of the ventilating gra-"nary." Z.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. MADISON'S LETTERS TO GENERAL ARMSTONG.

[CONCLUDED.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Madison to General Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 22, 1808.

"Your dispatches by Lieut. Lewis were delivered on the 8th instant.

"It is regretted that the interval between his arrival and the date of your letter to Mr. Champagny, during which, I presume, some verbal inter-communication must have taken place, had produced no indication of a favorble change in the views of the French government with respect to its decrees; and still more, that instead of an early and favorable answer to your letter, it should have been followed by such a decree as is reported to have been issued on the 22d of April, at Bayonne. The decree has not yet reached the United States, and therefore, its precise import cannot be ascertained. But if it should be, as it is represented, a sweeping stroke at all American vessels on the high seas, it will not only extend our demands of reparation, but is rendered the more ominous with respect to the temper and views of the emperor towards the United States, by the date of the measure.

"The arrival of Mr. Baker with my letter of May 2d, of which a copy is herewith sent, will have enabled you to resume the subject of the decrees with the fairest opportuity that could be given to the French government for a change of the unjust and unwise course which has been pursued:—and I assure myself that you will not have failed to have turned the communications with which you are furnished to the best account. If France does not wish to throw the United States into the war against her, for which it is impossible to find a rational or plausible inducement, she ought not to hesitate a moment in revoking at least so much of her decrees as violate the rights of the sea, and furnish to her adversary the pretext for his retaliating measure. It would seem as if the imperial cabinet had never paid sufficient attention to the smallness of the sacrifice which a repeal of that portion of its system would involve, if an act of justice could be called a sacrifice.

"The information by the return of the Osage from England is not more satisfactory than that from France. Nothing was said on the subject of the Chesapeake, nor any thing done or promised, as to the orders in council. It is probable that further accounts from the United States were waited for, and that the arrival of the St. Michael will have led to a manifestation of the real views of that government on those and other subjects. In the mean time it cannot be doubted, that hopes were cherished there of some events in this country favorable to the policy of the orders, and particularly, that the offensive language and proceedings of France, would bring on a hostile resistance from the United States; in which case the British government would be able to mould every thing to its satisfaction. There is much reason to believe that if the British government should not concur in a mutual abolition of the orders and of the embargo, it will result from an unwillingness to set an example, which might be followed, and might consequently put an end to the irritating career of her enemy, on which the calculation is built. Might not use be made of this view of the matter, in those frank and friendly conversations which sometimes best admit topics of a delicate nature, and in which pride and prejudice can be best managed without descending from the necessary level? In every view it is evidently proper, as far as respect to the national honor will allow, to avoid a stile of proceedure which might co operate with the policy of the British government, by stimulating the passions of the French.

COPIES AND EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM GENERAL ARMSTRONG TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WITH COPIES OF THEIR ENCLOSURES

General Armstrong to Mr. Madison.

(DUPLICATE.)

PARIS, *Nov.* 12, 1807.

SIR,

It was not till yesterday that I received from Mr. Skipwith a copy of the decree of the council of prizes in the case of the Horizon. This is the first unfriendly decision of that body, under the arrete of the 21st of Nov. 1806. In this case, and on the petition of the defendant, *the court* has recommended the restitution of the *whole* cargo. I did not, however, think proper to join in asking as a favor, what I believe myself entitled to as a right. I subjoin a copy of my note to the minister of foreign affairs; and am, sir, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Note of general Armstrong.

[In the former copy nearly a page of his letter was omitted by the copier.]

The same to Mr. Champagny.

PARIS, *November* 12, 1807.

SIR,

The document to which these observations are prefixed, will inform your excellency that an American ship, trading under the protection of the laws of nations, and of particular treaties, and suffering shipwreck on the coast of France, has recently been seized by his majesty's officers, and adjudged by his council of prizes as follows, viz.

"Our council puts at liberty the American vessel the Horizon, shipwrecked the 30th of May last, near Morlaix, and consequently orders, that the amount arising from the sale legally made of the wreck of the said vessel, together with the merchandize of the cargo, which, according to an estimate made in the presence of the overseers of the administrations of marine and custom house, shall have been acknowledged not to have proceeded from English manufactures, nor from English territory, shall be restored to capt. Maclure, without deducting any other expences than those relative to the sale.

"And with regard to the other merchandize of the cargo, which, from the result of the said estimate, shall be acknowledged to come from manufactures or English territory, by virtue of the 5th article of the decree of the 1st November, 1806, they shall be confiscated for the use of the state; the whole to be sold by the forms prescribed in the regulations; and the application of the product to be made in conformity to the arrangements of the said decree, deduction being made for the expence of saving the goods, and that of the support of the crew, until the day that the captain shall receive the notification of the present decision."

The reasons upon which this decision is founded, are at once so new and alarming to the present friendly relations of the two powers, that I cannot but discuss them with a freedom in some degree proportioned to my sense of their novelty and importance.

"Considering," says the council, "1. that the neutrality of the ship and cargo were sufficiently established, the whole ought to be restored (agreeably to the provisions of the convention of the 30th September, 1800) provided no merchandize of English origin had been found in her, and of course that she had not been brought within the limits of the imperial decree of the twenty-first of November, 1806."

Here is an open and unqualified admission, that the ship was found within the rules prescribed by the convention of 1800; that according to these rules, her cargo and herself ought to have been restored, and that such would have been the fact, but for the operation of the decree of the 21st of Nov. 1806.

In the letter your excellency did me the honor to write to me on the 7th of October last, you thought it "easy to reconcile the obligations of this decree with the preservation of those arising from treaties." It was not for me to examine the means by which this reconciliation could be effected: they no doubt fully existed and yet exist in his majesty's good pleasure; and taking for granted this fact, I saw in the opinion nothing but proofs of friendly dispositions, and pledges that these were not to be either wantonly destroyed or diminished. How inauspicious, however, to its authority, and the consolations derived from it, is this recent act of the council of prizes! An act, which explicitly acknowledges the opposite characters and conflicting injunctions of these two instruments, and which of course draws after it considerations the most serious to the government of the United States.

The second reason of the council is "that the decree declaring (British) merchandize good prize had principally in view captures made on the high seas; but that the question, whether shipwrecked goods ought to be restored or confiscated, having always been judged under the 14th article of the regulation of the 26th July, 1778, and according to their character (which might have rendered lawful or have even commanded their seizure at sea) there is no reason to introduce in this case any new distinction which, however philanthropic it may appear, has not as yet been adopted as a rule by any maritime nation."

The doctrine resisted [in] this passage, and which inculcates the duty of extending protection to the unfortunate, is not new to his majesty's council of prizes. They have themselves consecrated it by their decision of the 5th of March, 1800. By that decision they restored an enemy's ship (the Diana) on the *single reason* that "*she had been compelled to enter a French port by stress of weather.*" "I should certainly fail," says the attorney general, "in respect to myself and to the council before whom I have the honor to represent the government, *were I not to maintain a principle consecrated by our laws and by those of all nations.* In all circumstances let the loyalty of the French government serve as the basis of your decisions. Prove yourselves at once generous and just. Your enemies will know and respect your magnanimity." Such was the principle adopted by the council in the year 1800, and in the case of an enemy's ship; yet we are now told, that this very principle, so honorable to the court, to the nation, and to human nature, is utterly unknown to all maritime people. And on what occasion do we hear this? When an enemy's ship is again thrown on the French coast? No; it has been reserved for the wreck of a neutral and friendly vessel! For a ship of the U. States! It is not denied that had this ship escaped the rocks and made the port of Morlaix, the only inhospitality to which she would have been exposed (under the most rigorous interpretation of the law in question) would have been that of being ordered again to sea. Has then the misfortune of shipwreck so far altered her condition, as to expose her to the injury of confiscation also? And is this among the principles which the defender of the maritime rights means to consecrate by his power and wisdom? It is impossible.

The third reason of the council is "that the application of the 5th article aforesaid, in as far as it concerns the American and other nations, is the result both of the general expressions of that very article, and of the communication recently made by his excellency the grand judge concerning the primitive intention of the sovereign.

This reason will be found to be substantially answered in my reply to reason No. 5 of the council. It will be seen that the opinion given here that "the application of article 5 of the imperial decree to American commerce, is the result of the general expressions of that very article" was not the opinion of the council on the 5th of March last, when they judged the case of the Hibernia; they then declared *in totidum verbis* that the decree "said nothing of its own influence on the convention of 1800," between the U. States and France.

The fourth reason of the council is "that the expedition in question having certainly been made with full knowledge of the said decree, no objection can be drawn with any propriety, from the general rules forbidding a retrospective action, nor even in this particular case, from the posterior date of the act in which the sovereign decides the question, since that act sprung from his supreme wisdom, not as an interpretation of a doubtful point, but as a declaration of an anterior and positive disposition."

A distinction is here attempted to be taken between the interpretation of a doubtful point and the declaration of an anterior and positive rule. This distinction cannot be maintained; for if the rule had been positive, there would have been no occasion for the declaration. Neither the minister of marine, nor the council of prizes could have had any doubts on the subject; the execution of the decree would have been peremptory; nor would *a second* act on the part of his majesty, after the lapse of 12 months, have been necessary to give operation to the *first.* Need I appeal to your Excellency's memory for the facts on which these remarks turn? You know that doubts did exist—you know that there was, under them, *much hesitation* in pronouncing. You know that as late as the 9th of August I sought an explanation of the decree in question, and that even then, your Excellency (who was surely a competent and legitimate organ of his majesty) did not think yourself prepared to give it: the conclusion is inevitable: his majesty's answer, transmitted to the court of prizes on the 18th of September last, through the medium of the grand judge, was in the nature of an *interpretation,* and being so, could not, without possessing a retroactive quality, apply to events many months anterior in date to itself.

The fifth reason of the council and the last which enters into my present view of the subject is "that though one of the principal agents of his majesty had given a contrary opinion, of *which the council had at no period* partaken, this opinion, being that of *an individual,* could not (whatever consideration its author may merit) balance the formal declaration given in the name of his majesty himself; and that if the communication of this opinion had, as is alledged, given room to and served as a basis for many American shipments, and particularly of the one in question, this circumstance which may call for the indulgence of his majesty, in a case in which the confiscation is entirely to the advantage of the state, does not prevent a council rigid in its duty, to pronounce in conformity to the decree of the 21st of November, and of the declaration which follows it."

It would appear from this paragraph that not finding it easy to untie the knot, the council had determined to cut it. Pressed by the fact that an interpretation of the decree had been given by a minister of his majesty, specially charged with its execution they would now escape from this fact and from the conclusions to which it evidently leads, by alledging—

1. That at no time had the council partaken of the opinion given by the minister: and

2d. That this opinion being that of an individual could not possess either the force or the authority of one truly ministerial.

It appears to me, as I think it will appear to your excellency, that the council have, in these statements, been less correct than is usual to them on similar occasions. If, as they now assert, they never partaken of the minister's opinion; if they have never even hesitated on the question, whether the decree of November did or did not derogate from the treaty of 1800, why, I ask, suspend the American cases generally? Or why decide as they did in the case of the Hibernia? If I mistake not, we find in this case the recognition of the very principle laid down by the minister of marine.—That officer says "in my opinion the November decree does not work any change in the rules at present observed with respect to neutral commerce, and consequently none in the convention of the 8th Vendemare, year 9." And what says the council? "*Admitting* that this part of the cargo (the rum and ginger) was of *British origin,* the dispositions of the November decree *(which contain nothing with regard to their own ifluence over the convention of the 8th Vendemaire, year 9)* evidently cannot be applied to a ship leaving America on the fifth of the same month of November: and of course cannot have authorised her capture in the moment she was entering the neutral port of her destination." We have here three distinct grounds of exemption from the effects of the November decree.

1. The *entire silence* of that decree with regard to its own influence over the convention of 1800:

2d. The *early period* at which the ship left the U. S. and

3d. The *neutral character* of the port to which she was destined.

If such, sir, were the principles admitted by the council on the 5th of March last, with what correctness can it be now said "that at no period have they partaken of the opinion of the minister?"

The second fact asserted by the council is, that the interpretation of the decree in question given on the 24th of December, 1806, was *private* not *public*—or, in other words, that it was the interpretation of the *man*, not that of the *minister*—and as such, cannot outweigh the more recent declaration coming directly from his majesty himself.

On the comparative weight of these declarations I shall say nothing, nor shall I do more to repel the first part of the insinuation *(that the minister's declaration was that only of the individual)*—than to submit to your excellency my letter of the 20th of December, 1806, claiming from that minister an *official* interpretation of the decree in question, and his answer of the 24th of the same month, giving to me the interpretation demanded.

To your excellency, who as late as the 21st of August last, considered the minister of marine as the natural organ of his majesty's will, in whatever regarded the decree aforesaid, and who actually applied to him for information relating to it, this allegation of the council of prizes and the reasoning founded upon it, cannot but appear very extraordinary, and will justify me in requesting that his majesty may be moved to set aside the decision in question, on the ground of error in the opinion of the council.

If in support of this conclusion I have drawn no arguments from the treaty of 1800, nor from the laws of nations, your Excellency will not be at a loss to assign to this omission its true cause. It would surely have been an useless formality to appeal to authorities, not only practically, but even professedly extinct. In the letter of the minister of justice of the 18th of Sept. we are told by his majesty himself, that "since he had not judged proper to make any exception in the letter of his decree, there was no room to make any in its execution," and in the report of your Excellency's predecessor, of the 20th of November, 1805, we have these memorable words:

"England has declared those places blockaded, before which she had not a single ship of war."

"She has done more, for she has declared in a state of blockade, places which all her assembled forces were incapable of blockading—immense coasts and a vast empire."

"Afterwards drawing from a chimerical right and from an assumed fact, the consequence that she might justly make her prey of every thing going to places laid under an interdiction by a simple declaration of the British admiralty, and of every thing arising therefrom, and carrying this doctrine into effect, she has alarmed neutral navigators, and driven them to a distance from ports whither their interests attracted them, and which the law of nations authorised them to frequent.

"Thus it is that she turned to her own profit, and to the detriment of Europe, but more particularly of France, the audacity with which *she mocks at all right and insults even reason itself.*

"Against a power which forgets to such a pitch all ideas of justice, and all human sentiments, *what can be done but to forget them for an instant one's self?*"

Words cannot go further to shew the extinguished authority in the one case of the treaty subsisting between the United States and his imperial majesty, and in the other of the law of nations. To appeal to them therefore would be literally appealing to the dead.

Accept, sir, &c. &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

WHILST the people of America are consuming their substance in a self-inflicted privation of trade, it appears that the British nation are providing themselves with the means of extending their commerce, not only with countries and colonies, which are civilized, but with the sable and unlettered inhabitants of Africa, as the following extract of a "Second report of the committee of the African institution," published in Liverpool, the 13th of July last, shows:

"Besides the usual trade of gum and ivory, in which the commerce with Africa now consists, the trade in slaves being abolished by act of parliament, the committee mention the following articles as already produced, or susceptible of being produced in that country:

Gold, bees-wax, dye-woods, timber, potash, palm-oil, cotton, indigo, rice, coffee, sugar, pepper, ginger, nutmeg, cinnamon, castor-oil, musk, tobacco, hides, sponges, opium, cochineal, silk, salt, and all the different kinds of fruits and esculent grain, which grow in the tropical countries; such as, cocoa nuts, limes, lemmons, oranges, plantanes, bananas, popaws, guavas, melons, pine-apples, cachew nuts, tamarinds, pemphries, yams, cassada, eddoes, Indian corn, millet, &c.

Amongst other things, the committee observe that the growth of cotton will occasion less competition with the British colonies, than almost any other article of tropical produce, and that it is important to be preparing sources, from which a supply of cotton may be drawn, should circumstances arise to interrupt the commercial relations of England with America, or with the other places which now furnish that article.

They had, it seems, previously to this taken the pains to find out whole cargoes of Georgia Cotton in seed, in order to procure the seed, and had sent out great quantities of the best kind to Africa.

It may be observed, that in the above list, there are several other articles besides cotton, which are produced in the United States, and furnished by them to the English heretofore—such as beeswax, potash and tobacco.

By prosecuting the trade to Africa, it is not the supplies merely which are contemplated by the committee, but the creation of markets for the produce and manufactures of England, and it is evident that if they can have any tolerable success in civilizing the African race, which is quite as likely as our own success with the Indians, they will in time have procured a place of sale for more goods than the United Kingdoms export.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

From Washington, Friday, Nov. 11.

EMBARGO AND NON-INTERCOURSE.
ONCE MORE.

An idea is entertained by some here, and will be more extensively entertained among the people, that if the plan of Non-Intercourse be adopted, the embargo will be rescinded. *Let not the people remain under this delusion for one moment.* It is not so. Nothing can be more fallacious than this notion. The embargo and the Non-Intercourse are to go hand in hand; the latter instead of being a substitute for the former, is to be A SUBSTITUTE FOR ITS REPEAL.—It has already leaked out that the knowing ones are saying, *sub rosa*, that the non-intercourse project is a *little better* way of getting out of the hobble in which the *embargo* has placed its authors, than to *tread back our steps* by adopting the motion for a repeal, especially as that motion comes from the opposition. The non-intercourse is only to complete what the embargo of itself has well nigh accomplished—*The destruction of the commerce of the United States!* If we were to adopt the proposition for a non-intercourse with Great Britain and France, and at the same time remove the embargo, our ships could go to all other ports of the world, and all that trade would be carried on circuitousiy which could not be carried on directly. To comfort the people under the horrors of the embargo, they are to be told that G. B. and France are so incorrigibly wicked that we must punish them for their sins by the total destruction of our commerce, and the permanent renunciation of our commercial rights!

Is it possible for us to descend to a lower point in the scale of nations?

Well may we say of our exclusive "friends of the people," as JOB said of his friends, "Miserable comforters are ye all!"

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-stor, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW,
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

At an election held for chosing twelve Directors for the Bank of Potomac, for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected.

John G. Ladd.
James H. Hooe.
Wm. Hartshorne.
C. Powell.
James Keith, jr.
John Roberts.
Jacob Hoffman.
Elisha Janney.
Daniel M'Clean.
Joseph Riddle.
Thos. Vowell, jr.
James Patton.

And at a meeting of the board THOMAS VOWELL, jun. esq. was re-elected President, and George Taylor to supply the vacancy thereby occasioned.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads, his Britannic Majestys armed schr. Rapid, from Barbados, with dispatches from admiral Cochrane to the British consul and Mr. Erskine. As the schooner was leaving Barbados, a British 80 gun ship had arrived there direct from England, and a 94 was momently expected, for the purpose, it was conjectured, of attacking Martinique and the other French Carribbean islands, which are declared in a state of blockade by the British—see proclamation.

BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE.
Norfolk, (Va.) 14th Nov. 1808.

His Britannic majesty's consul having received official intelligence from rear admiral Cochrane, K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed at Barbados, the Leeward islands, &c. &c. that the French Leeward Caribbean islands, are in a state of strict naval blockade, pursuant to orders signified to him; and the said commander in chief having desired that his proclamation to that effect may be made as public as possible, the consul accordingly annexes a copy of the same for the information of all persons concerned within his district.

By the hon. sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. rear admiral of the red, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed at Barbados, the Leeward Islands, &c. &c.

WHEREAS an intimation has been received from the right honorable lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state that the strictest naval blockade is to be established over the leeward French Carribean islands. The several captains, commanders and commanding officers under my orders, are hereby authorised and directed, to stop all neutral vessels destined for any of the ports of the said islands; and if they shall appear to be ignorant of the existence of the blockade, and have no enemy's property on board, the masters of such neutral vessels shall be apprised thereof, and warned not to proceed to such ports, and a notice written to that effect upon one or more of the principal ship papers.

But if a neutral vessel shall appear to have been so warned or to be otherwise informed of the existence of the blockade, or to have sailed from her last clearing port after it may be reasonably supposed that this notification might have been made public there, and yet be found attempting, or intending to enter either of the ports of the said islands, such vessel shall be seized and sent into port for legal adjudication. And with respect to neutral vessels coming out of said ports having any colonial produce, goods or merchandize on board, appearing to have been laden after knowledge of the blockade—such vessels shall in like manner be seized and sent in for legal adjudication.

Given on board the Belleisle, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, 14th Oct. 1808.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

By command of the Rear Admiral.
JOHN S. TRACEY.

Senate of the United States.

Wednesday, November 16.

Mr. *Bradley* laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the Barbary powers and the unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards our consul at that regency, with the documents accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee to consider and report thereon.

On motion, it was agreed that Mr. Hillhouses motion for repealing the embargo laws, be the order of the day for Monday next.

November 17. The bill from the House of Representatives to authorise the transportation of a certsin message of the President of the United States and the documents accompanying the same, was read three times and passed.

The motion made yesterday to refer that part of the Message that relates to the Barbary powers to a select committee was agreed to, and Messrs. Bradley, Giles and Smith of Maryland, appointed the committee.

Mr. *White* offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, so far as he may deem consistent with the public safety, the reasons that have induced the late call upon the governors of the respective states, to have their quotas of an hundred thousand militia, drafted, equipped, and ready to march at a moments warning; and the service on which it is apprehended there may be a necessity of employing them.

DIED, on Monday last, at Frankfort, Philadelphia county (Pa.) *Stephen Decatur*, late commander of the U. S. ship of war the Delaware, and father of the commodore. He served with reputation in the revolutionary war.

FRESH BEER.

Deale's excellent Frederick-Town (Maryland BEER, for sale, by the barrel, at the *Old Bank* opposite the market.

ALSO,
Bottled Cider, Patent Cider-Royal, Cherry-Bounce, Rice, Fish, &c.
LIKEWISE,
A second-handed COACHEE, for barter or cash. A great bargain will be given.
Enquire as above.
November 25. 3tf

FALL GOODS.
JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.
October 19

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.
Joseph Janney.
October 6. 6tawtf

REMOVAL.
Joseph H. Mandeville,
Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——
1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and bls.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin } TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret } *WINES in order for immediate use.*
Jamaica, Windward Island & N. England } RUM *In Hogsheads.*
Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, in kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.
Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use.
November 4. d

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.
August 9.

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE.

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he wil dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coachee and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5 d1m3aw3m

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

By Mutual Consent.

THE copartnership of *Isaac Robbins and Co.* is dissolved—All persons having any claim against them, are solicited to present such claim for payment; and those indebted are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same with

Isaac Robbins.

Who still continues at the old stand opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, in King-street, and has as usual, a good assortment of GROCERIES,

Novemker 16. d3t eo3t

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

November 24. eo

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
60 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canmisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

			Dollars,
1	Prize of		5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation			3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 200
1 of 200 do. do. 1000
1 of 200 do. do. 5000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9.—[15.] }

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man, with a family.

BANK OF POTOMAC,

4th November 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that a dividend of three and a half per cent, is declared for the last six months ending this day, which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

November 4. eo6t

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria C'ty. in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.

Executors of James Russel.

November 4 eo8

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,

Executor of John Watts.

September 2. 3taw8w

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,

Administrator of Peter Wise, jun

October 19. 3taw6w

Notice is hereby given

That application will be made to to the directors of the bank of Alexandria, to renew fifteen shares of bank stock of the bank of Alexandria, which have been lost or stolen—Certificates numbered and dated as follows, to wit—No. 13, 14, 15, issued in the name of Benjamin Dulany, on the 28th March, 1793. No. 1064, to William I. Hall, 6th of July, 1796—No. 521, to John Love and Company, 28th March, 1793.—No. 923, to Chs. Love, 5th July, 1796.—No. 1785, to Ann Matthews, 14th August, 1801.—No. 637, 638, and 639, to Robert T. Hooe, March 28, '93. No. 904, to James M'Crea and Co.—No. 1159, to Samuel Nicholls, July 5, 1796.—No. 768, to Francis O'Lanyer.—No. 856, to M'Lean and Cooke, 5th July, 1796—No. 217, to Samuel Dunlap.

B. Dulany.

November 4. eo3w

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Carneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—117 law

TO LET,

A large three story Brick House, pleasantly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious garden belonging to it. The rent will be very low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever,

Several valuable building Lots, on the western extremity of the town. These Lots front on Duke-street extended, and are exempt from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to him by open account, prior to the first of April last, to call and settle the same by payment or notes, before the first day of January next, as no further time can be allowed; and any persons who have like claims against him, are desired to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15. 1aw3t

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.